

Question 1

Explain why an attacker familiar with the steganography scheme being used has full ability to read and tamper with messages.

Question 2

Recall that a *simple substitution cipher* is any function $F : A \rightarrow A$ that maps elements of A to A (as a bijection). This does not have to be a consistent "shift" like a Caesar cipher, only some function that takes in a letter and spits out another letter (uniquely). For our purposes, we only want to consider English lowercase alphabets, so 26 possible elements of A .

An example simple substitution cipher ¹:

<i>Plain</i>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
<i>Cipher</i>	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C

A would map to D, and so forth.

How many different simple substitution ciphers are there?

Question 3

Research and learn about a new hand cipher (an encryption scheme usable by a human without a computer), encrypt a short (< 20 character message) with a key of your choosing by hand, and leave the message below!

Mention briefly which cipher you used and why you found it interesting, and explain how encryption/decryption works in said cipher.

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¹Credit https://www.cimt.org.uk/resources/codes/codes_u1_text.pdf